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sions and boards, the regulation of the labor contract, the gradual extension of federal control over industry and trade and a series of excerpts from the testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee in 1912 on the revision of the Anti-Trust laws. The material thus gathered together is intended to be useful for classes studying the relations of government to industry, and it admirably fulfills that purpose.

The articles are well chosen from writers representing a broad diversity of views including manufacturers, publicists, teachers of political science, lawyers, labor leaders, corporation directors and public officials.

J. T. Y.

ZUEBLIN, CHARLES. *American Municipal Progress*. (New and Revised Edition.) Pp. xiv, 522. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916.

This is an account of recent municipal progress in the United States—a revised and enlarged edition of the author's former work on the same subject, published in 1902.

The purpose of *American Municipal Progress* is to instruct in the functions of American city governments, and to catalogue, comparatively, their accomplishments and delinquencies. The structure of the government of our cities, either in its theoretical or practical aspects, is alluded to only incidently. In the chapter on Municipal Administration (Chapter XIX) the author discusses very tersely, allowing all the space the subject deserves, the bicameral system of city government as exemplified by Philadelphia.

The key-note of the book is municipal ownership. Probably the baldest claim for this theory occurs in the chapter dealing with the efficiency of the municipality, in which the author states: (p. 395) "There can be no municipal efficiency while public utilities are in private hands."

The book offers an invaluable aid as supplemental reading for the usual courses in municipal government. It makes possible a dovetailing of the actual results of the administration of the city with the theoretical possibilities of its structure. The comparative study of accomplishments breathes the zest of life into the study of the lifeless form. As the author notes in his preface, the "book is designed primarily to indicate to civic and social workers, public officials, and intelligent citizens the vast scope of municipal activity today." The difficult task of presenting a mass of timely facts in an interesting and entertaining way has been accomplished most creditably. A very unusual style is partly responsible for this result.

The forty-seven half-tones are up-to-date illustrations of the subjects they are intended to visualize. A sixty-five page bibliography, listed under the various chapter titles, is a particularly valuable guide to those working in this field. The appendix, also divided in accordance with the plan of the text itself, contains about twenty-five pages of material, mainly statistical.

H. G. H.